MARTIN LINGS
M. A.

A TEACHER'S COMPANION
TO
THE LITHUANIANS' BOOK OF ENGLISH

PRIBAČIO LEIDINYS KAUNAS
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SUPPLEMENT

By writing this supplement I hope I shall have saved the teacher some trouble in preparing the lessons. But I have no wish to impose my method on others. This is simply an illustration of how I should use this book if I were teaching English in the schools of Lithuania. I suggest that the sentences to be translated from Lithuanian, in lesson 15 and after, should be put to the pupils orally, and that five or six of them should be given to him at the end of the lesson to be translated again at home.

It would be also good for the pupil to learn some of the gramatical terms in English. He could then be asked during the course of the book such questions as: "What's the plural of "mouse"? What's the past tense of "can"? What's the past participle of "blow"?

The first nine lessons need scarcely any comment. When the first three lessons have been taught thoroughly without books, the pupil should be taken back to lesson 1 and made to read.

Written Exercise, page 11: 1. under. 2. with, on, in. 3. in front of. 4. on, without. 5. on. 6. behind.

Written Exercise, page 16: the, the, the, some, a, some, any, any, no, the, the.

Lesson 10.

The alphabet: ei, by, sy, dy, y, ef, džy, eič, ai, džei, kei, el, em, en, ou, py, kjū, ą, es, ty, ju, vy, 'dʌbljū, eks, wai, zed.

These sounds, if pronounced correctly, occur for the most part *only* in the English language, so that oral exercises in spelling are also very good practise for pronunciation. *Can you spell the word "picture"? Yes, I can. Please spell it. py, ai, sy, ty, ju, q, y.*

It should be noticed that many names of letters have the same sound as complete words, so that, in spelling the word picture, the pupil has to pronounce the words: pea, I, eye, sea, see, tea, you, yew, ewe, ah.

Other words which are pronounced in the alphabet are: bee, jay, oh, queue, why.

Special care should be taken to make the pupil pronounce the final *y* sound very long. One of the most striking feautures of English pronunciation is the variety in the vowel sounds. A final vowel, as in *see,* or a vowel followed by a voiced consonant, as in *seed,* is much longer than one followed by a breathed consonant as in *seat.* This applies also to the short vowels. There should never be any difficulty in distinguishing between, for instance, the words *had* and *hat.* The difference might be marked phoneticall: *syyd, syt,* hɑɑd, hɑt.

In giving a dictation, especially in English, there is always a temptation to make a compromise between the spelling and the correct pronunciation, but it is fatal to do this. Half the value of the exercise is that it makes the pupil concentrate on the different sounds. If, for example, the teacher dictates the words *collar, colour, smaller* and *sailor,* pronouncing the last syllable differently in each case, the pupil will reproduce this mistake in his own reading. It is better to have no dictation than one which is not rigidly correct. Also unaccented words, such as prepositions, should always be given as part of a phrase, and never separately.

Dictation. John is on the bench' in front of me'. On each side of him 'there is a girl'. The one on his left 'has long fair hair', dark brown eyes, 'and a small nose'. I can't see her ears, 'because they are under her hair', and her mouth is shut 'so that I can't see her teeth'. John's teeth 'are big and white'.

The phrases should not be made any shorter than indicated.

Lesson 11.

It would be a good exercise for the pupil to answer some of the questions in writing at home after they have been asked during the lesson.

Answers to questions: 1. The sky's blue when there are no clouds in it. 2. No, it isn't. 3. The sky's light blue, and the blue that's one of the English colours is dark. (Questions 4 and 5 should be asked during the next lesson.) 6. No, it isn't. 7. We can't see the sun at night, and we can't see it when it's behind the clouds. 8. Because sometimes there's a fog, and the light of the sun isn't strong enough to come through. 9. It's quite dark at night when there's no moon and when there are clouds in the sky. 10. An owl's eyes are open at night. 11. The moon's big when it's full. 12. No, we can't. 13. It's nearly dark in the day when there's a fog. 14. The moon's white if we can see it in the day. 15. There's a difference in meaning and spelling. 16. A man's skin's brown if the sun is often on it.

Pronunciation. Practise the difference between the vowel sounds in: mouth, mouths; thirty, third; fourty, four. The vowel sounds (au), (ə:), (ɔ:), should last longer in the second of each pair than in the first.

Lesson 12.

As the study of English begins rather late in the Lithuanian schools, I think it would not be too difficult for the pupil to learn during this lesson the use of the auxiliary verb *do*, as explained in lesson 16.

After the text given in lesson 12 has been gone through, and before the poem is read, the use of *do* can be illustrated as follows:

Who teaches you English? I teach you English. Do you speak English? No, you don't. Do I speak English? Yes, I do. Why must you speak English in England? Because they don't understand Lithuanian. What do they speak in Russia? In Russia they speak Russian. Does John learn French? Yes, he does. Who does he learn from? He learns from Mr. — — —. Who teaches you French? Mr. ——— teaches you French.

How do you spell the word "does"? You spell it D.O.E.S.

How does the light of the sun come to us when the window is open? When the window is open the light of the sun comes to us through the air. And how does it come when the window is shut? It comes through glass.

All this should be first spoken by the teacher, and then the questions only should be repeated for the pupil to answer.

Similarly, after the poem:

Where does the hawk fly? It flies over the lake. Where's the garden? It's near the whirlpool. What does the whirlpool do? It seethes. What is there in the garden? There's rue in the garden, and also a maiden. What does the maiden do? She weeps. Why does she weep? Because she has no mother. Where do you sit when you sit on a horse? You sit on the saddle. What does the star do for the maiden? She plaits a garland for her. Whai does the Greatwain do for her? He drives her through the meadow. What does she say to the sun? She says (sez): "Gather me a dowry."

Lesson 13.

It may not be found practicable to sing the rounds in school, but at least it can be explained to the pupils how they are to be sung, and perhaps the teacher may find some opportunity of teaching one or two, who could then teach others of their schoolfellows.

One person begins singing alone, and when he comes to second line (in this case on the word "Fetch") another person

begins the first line, and so on. When the first singer comes to the end he must begin again without a pause, together with the fifth singer.

New words: *round, often.*

Questions. How often does the very small finger go round in an hour? It goes round sixty times. How often does the small finger go round in a day? It goes round twice. How often does the big finger go round in an hour? It goes round once.

Dictation. Do you know what time it is? No, I don't, but my brother can tell you, because he has a watch. Where is he? He's in the garden. If you go to the window you can see him. Peter, what time is it? What? I can't hear. He says it's nearly two o'clock. I must go and learn my lessons.

Lesson 14.

Do is used with *to have* when it expresses a frequent action.

Questions. How often do you have English lessons in the week? How many times a week do you have French lessons? What day comes after Sunday? Does Friday come after Tuesday? What days do you have English lessons? How must you work before you can learn English? Do you work for your living? Who works for your living?

Answers to questions. 2. No, I wasn't. 3. You must fetch the engines and pour on water. 10. (Better ask the question: What was the first man's name?) The first man's name was Adam. 11. Mickevičius had the

same Christian name. 12. They were Cain (kein) and Abel (eibl). 13. Abel was good and Cain was bad. 14., 15. No, he wasn't. 16. (What's the name of the sun's father) The sun's father's name is Perkūnas. 17. There are differences in spelling and meaning. 18. Yes, I can. 19. A winter day's short and a summer day's long. 20. No, there wasn't. (Yes, there was.) 21. Vitautas had a name with V for its first letter. 22. His hair was long.

Lesson 15.

For this lesson the pupil should refer continually to the map on page 5, where all the places mentioned will be found.

Answers to questions. 3. Yes, I shall. 4. I shall spend this summer at ——. 5. Yes, I dare. 6. Because they're afraid something may happen to the aeroplane. (In answering this question and any other which does not require the answer *yes* or *no*, the pupil should repeat as much of the question as possible in his answer.) 7. You may be sea-sick. 8. When the sea's rough. 9. It'll take five days. 10. Because there may be a fog. 11. No, it won't. 12. Yes, it is. 13. If the weather's bad, we shall spend Tuesday in the train. 14. The North Sea's the name of the sea between Holland and England. 15. Our train'll leave Kaunas at ten past six** in the evening.

After the lesson has been thoroughly prepared, the narrative on page 102 should be read. Part of this can also be given as dictation.

** Since the book was printed I believe the time of this train has been changed to 6 o'clock.

Sentences to be given orally to the pupil in Lithuanian for him to translate back into English: There were two Germans on that train. Shall you go to London by boat? They had breakfast on (in) the train. What time is it? It's half past eleven. When will the train get to Berlin? Are there any owls in Lithuauia? How many English words do you know? There are two notebooks on the floor. Haven't you any pencils? Will he come? I don't know. He may come. Is there any rue in your garden? There's no chalk. Who teaches you French?

Lesson 16.

Instead of looking in a mirror John looks at Jane's dirty face and naturally thinks his own is dirty, while Jane looks at John's clean face and thinks her own is clean.

Answers to questions. 1. They play in the garden. 2. He gets his coat and trousers dirty. 3. On my feet I have shoes and stockings. 4. If my feet are wet I change my shoes and stockings. 5. No, I don't. 6. No, I haven't. 7. I've about half a kilometre (kilə'mi:tə) to go. 8. No, we don't. 9. No, we don't come to school on Sundays. 10. No, it isn't. 11. When you're sea-sick your cheeks are white, or sometimes almost green. 12. I wash my hands before lunch. 13. I look at my watch to see what time it is.

New words: to dress, to get up, bed.

Further questions: What time do you get up? How long does it take you to dress? How long does it take you to wash? What time do you have breakfast? What time do you leave home? How long does it take you to come to school? How long do you spend in school? What time do you leave school? What time do you have lunch? How long does it take you to learn lessons? What time do you have supper? How many of you are there at the table together for breakfast, lunch, supper? What time do you (does your brother, sister, mother, father) go to bed?

Sentences to be translated orally from Lithuanian:

Why are your shoes wet? Is his face clean? What time do you get up? Do you see with your ears? Does he often eat mice? Do you often weep? There aren't any towels here. There aren't any towels here. There isn't a table here. Why isn't there any ink?

Lesson 17.

Answers to questions. 1. Bees are busiest in Summer. 2. The moon's weaker than the sun. 3. We sometimes say that he's as busy as a bee. 4. A willow tree's green in Spring and Summer. 5. Russia's the biggest country in the world. 6. Owls often eat mice. 7. Yes. There are. (I don't know.) 8. Because it seems to us that nothing can be quicker than lightning. 9. No, it isn't. 10. I use a pencil to write with if I haven't any ink. 11. No, he doesn't. 12. No, it isn't. 13. Lightning comes from the clouds. 14. Yes, I do. The hills are very old and snow is very white. 15. No, it doesn't. 16. My English is worse than my French.

New words: slow, tall, young.

Further questions, for practice in using the comparative and superlative. The questions should all be answered on analogy with the first two: Which is the stronger, an ass or a horse? (A horse is stronger than* an ass.) Which is the biggest of these three books? (The red one is the biggest / of those three books/.) Which is worse, a mouse's bite or a kitten's? Which is the quickest, a train, a boat, or an aeroplane? Which is the slowest? Which are the whiter, a horse's teeth or a girl's? Which is the taller, John or Peter? Which is the shorter, Peter or Mary? Who is the tallest (shortest, youngest, oldest) in the room? How old are you? (I am fifteen). Which is the older, you or John? Which is the more

* There are of course other ways of answering such questions, but in this lesson, for practice, the pupil should be made to use the word than (ðən) in answering all questions which contain a comparative.

afraid of owls, a mouse or a kitten? Which is a mouse more afraid of, an owl or a bee? Which is a horse more afraid of, a boat or a train? (A horse is more afraid of a train than of a boat.) Which are the most afraid of hawks, kittens, elephants or mice? Which is the younger, you or Mary? Which is a horse more afraid of, lightning or mice? Which is the lighter, your hair or Peter's?

Lesson 18.

Answers to questions: 1. It's rude not to knock at a door before you open it. 2. You often sit in the drawing-room after lunch? 3. (What does Swift teach the boy?) He teaches him how to be polite. 4. The servant lets him in, and puts out his hand for the fish. 5. He puts the fish on the floor. 6. Yes, I do. There's one lit and a third in a shilling (4 lits = 3 shillings). 7. Yes, I do. 8. Many people eat fish for lunch on Friday. 9. I bring books, a note-book, a pen and a pencil to school every morning. 10. Yes, he has. 11. No, he doesn't. 12. I laugh when I'm happy and gay.

Written exercise: 1. to, by. 2. to, by the, on. 3. from, out, for a. 4. at (on), in. 5. She gives her kitten mice to eat. 6. a, to the, at. 7. a, for.

New words: dining-room, sock.

Further questions: How many tables (chairs, doors, windows) are there in your dining-room? Where do you have supper? How many pictures are there? Where are the pictures? What colour are the walls? What colour is the door? What have you on your feet? Which are longer, socks or stockings? Whose stockings are lighter, Jane's or Mary's? When you go to bed do you leave your trousers on the floor? Where do you leave them? Where do you leave your shoes? Who gives you French lessons?

Lesson 19.

Answers to questions: 1. You bite it with your teeth. 2. The lakes in Lithuania often begin to freeze in December and sometimes in November. 3. Summer ends in September. 4. We first see leaves on the willow tree at the end of April. 5. Yes, they are. 6. Our servant cleans my shoes when I dirty them. 7. Yes, we do. 8. I dry it with a towel. 9. The servant opens the door to our guests. 10. April, May and June are the best months to fish in. 11. No, they won't. 12. It never snows in July and August. 14. Leap year comes once in every four years. 15. The cuckoo flies away in August. 16. It's October the 21st. 17. No, it isn't.

Written exercise: 1. Say, about. 2. tell, between. 3. tell, at. 4. say, tell. 5. tells, at, out of. 6. says, of.

Sentences to be translated orally from Lithuanian:

I shall go to Berlin by train on Wednesday. My hands are full. How can I knock at the door? Knock at it with your foot. Every day she sends me something to eat. He often gives his children presents. Didn't they give him anything for his trouble? There's a crow on that tree. John is much shorter than Peter. Some people are politer than others. What is there for lunch to-day, Mother? How many seasons are there? There are four. Please let me in. Don't let him go to school without me. Please tell me what time it is.

Dictation. In our garden there is a tall lime tree. It comes into leaf every year at the end of April. In Summer we often sit under it, and sometimes we even have lunch there. In Autumn the leaves change from green to yellow and then to brown. When they are dry they fall to the ground.

Lesson 20.

Answers to questions: 1. You fish from a boat, or from the edge of the water. 2. Swallows come to Lithuania in the second week of May. 3. They leave us in the third or fourth week of September. 4. Fir trees are green in Winter and Summer. 5. Not if it freezes hard. 6. Rue has green leaves in Winter and Summer. 7. The wind brings clouds into the sky and takes them away again. 8. You sow rue on St. George's Day. 9. Yes, there are. 10. A river freezes later than a lake. 11. The ground's driest and thirstiest in Summer.

Further questions: Are your cheeks paler in Winter or in Summer? What happens to birch leaves in Autumn? What do you do when you're thirsty? What time does the sun rise on the longest day in Lithuania? What time does it set? When is the shortest day? When do you first see flowers in the fields? If you gather flowers, where do you put them?

Sentences to be translated from Lithuanian: Which is the bigger, their garden or yours? Theirs. Ours is much smaller. His coat is darker than hers. What's the difference between your watch and mine? There's no difference. I think mine's smaller. If you fall into the Niemen you must sink or swim. Don't laugh. Tell me when I shall see you again. Say me the rhyme about the months. There were two owls in that birch last night. Are there any elephants in Lithuania?

Lesson 21.

Answers to questions: 1. It takes me half an hour to go home from school. 2. I'm sitting between John and Peter. 3. No, they aren't. 4. You must face East to see the sun when it rises. 5. Yes, we can. 6. The wind's sharper on the mountains. 7. The rivers are fullest in

early Spring. 8. They are lowest at the end of Summer. 9. You use the edge of a knife to cut with. 10. You may cut your hand if you put it on the edge of a sharp knife. 11. No, I don't. 12. In purple there are blue and red. 13. In green there are blue and yellow.

New words: West, South.

Further questions: Which way must you face to see the sun at twelve o'clock? Which way must you face to see the sun when it sets? Which way are you facing now? Which way does your dining-room face? What's the difference between a room that faces South and one that faces North? Which wind is the coldest? In Lithuania where does the North-West wind come from? Where does the East wind come from? Which are the sharper, a horses teeth or yours? Do you come to school by aeroplane? How do you come? (I walk). Do you come alone or with someone? Is there more rain in Lithuania in the first half of the year or in the second half? When the ground's wet, what dries it? Who's sitting at the end of your bench? Does she always sit there? Are you having a French lesson? Do you have French lessons?

Sentences to be translated from Lithuanian: What are they talking about? They are talking about the weather. I don't know your children. Which of these two is Peter and which is John? Peter is laughing, but John is only smiling. They are very alike. Do you smile when you're happy? There are no knives on the table. She daren't touch a bee.

Lesson 22.

Answers to questions: 1. You sow wheat in April. 2. You reap it in August. It's yellow when you reap it. 4. I like dogs best*. 5. A dog barks when a strange man comes to the house. 6. Cats like to eat mice. 7. You

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* The superlative is often used instead of the comparative, except in sentences where there is "than".

must sink or swim*. 10. Yes, I do. 11. No, I'm not. 12. Yes, I do. 13. No, I'm not.

Dictation (to be given after the written exercise has been done): It is a beautiful day in early October. The sun is still strong enough to dry the wet grass. Every day more and more flowers open in the fields and the bees are still busy. It seems that the cold weather will never come. But when the wind blows it is not so warm as it was in Summer, and from time to time a yellow leaf falls from one of the trees in the garden.

Further questions: Do you get up later on Sunday than on Monday, or earlier? If you touch fire will you hurt your hand? Where do you lie when you sleep at night? How long do you sleep? Are you sleeping? Is it better to be late for school or early? What are you wearing? Where does rain fall from? Can you swim? Why don't you bathe in the river in Winter? Do you ride? Are you speaking Lithuanian? Do you speak Lithuanian? Which is the wettest month in Lithuania? Is there less rain in January or in July? When do you wear a rain-coat?

Sentences to be translated from Lithuanian: Her fingers are a little longer than mine. She daren't touch a frog even with a pencil. It's a pity that he isn't here. There is still a little snow on the roof. He says he will give me a few flowers. Would you rather eat a frog or a mouse? Would you rather ride or walk? Would you rather go by boat or train? There are a few ducks on the other side of the river. What is that man doing? He is fishing. Do you often fish? Her umbrella is smaller than mine. There is less snow in November than in December.

Lesson 23.

Answers to questions: 1. No, I don't. 2. Glass often breaks when it falls to the ground. 8. Lunch

* There was a misprint here in numbering the sentences.

is the second meal of the day. 4. Your heart's on your left side. 5. No, it isn't. 6. No, we don't. 7. Yes, they are. 8. No, it isn't.

New word: fast.

Further questions: Which can fly faster, a hawk or an owl? Which goes slower, a train or a boat? Which works harder, cuckoo or a bee? Which swims better, a fish or a dog? Which of you speaks French best? Which can see further, a man or a hawk? Would you rather eat a frog or a mouse? Where do people often eat frogs? (in France). Which do you like least, very cold weather or very wet weather?

Sentences to be translated from Lithuanian: He can throw further than I can. Are there many superstitions in Lithuania? What are you doing? I am writing some English words in my notebook. Do you write with your left hand as well as with your right? Shall you go to the village this afternoon? I don't know. It depends on the weather. He refuses to answer my question. There are very few people in the world who can speak ten languages. Three hundred years ago there were fewer people in the world than there are to-day. According to my father, Spring will be late this year.

Lesson 24.

Answers to questions: 1. No, I'm not. 2. You eat cherries and plums in July, August and September. 3. No, they aren't. 4. I'd rather be a soldier. 5. A thief is the worst of the eight. 6. A ploughman works in the fields. 7. You get clothes from a tailor. 8. I was born on January 10th, 1922. 12. I'm sixteen and two months.

Written exercise are you doing, take, am putting, is it raining, it's snowing, wear. go.

Further questions: When shall you leave school? When shall you be grown-up? Is it worse to

spill ink or salt on the tablecloth? Have all kinds of fruit stones? What animal do you get milk from? What kinds of fruit have stones? Would you rather have plums or cherries? Would you rather be a ploughman or a tailor? Where do you find clover? Where do bees find honey? What shall you do when you leave school?

Sentences to be translateo from Lithuanian: It's silly to sit on the wet grass. Next year I shall be sixteen. Why is there so little salt on the table? There's only enough for one of us. Throw me a cherry. Will it be leap year in two years? It's silly to eat quickly. Magpies are very pretty, but other birds don't like them. Have you any ducks at home? It's no use carrying an umbrella. There aren't any clouds in the sky. It's no use wearing a rain-coat in this weather. It's no use bringing a Russian book to an English lesson. It's no use gathering those flowers. They are dying. It's no use fetching the engines. London isn't burning. It's no use wearing galoshes. The ground is quite dry. He wears galoshes and carries an umbrella in Winter.

Dictation: My sister says that when she is grown up she will marry a rich man. Then she will have a big house and garden with at least twenty servants. She says she will wear a new dress every day, and gold shoes, and that she will never do any work. I would rather be a soldier and learn to ride a horse. After a few years I shall ride so well, that everyone will say: "Doesn't that man ride beautifully? You can see that he was born in the saddle."

Exercise in agreement and disagreement (see page 52):

Teacher: I like music. Pupil: So do I.

Teacher: I'm not in London. Pupil: Neither am I.

Teacher: I don't like cherries. Pupil: I do.

Teacher: I was in Kaunas yesterday. I haven't two noses. I have two ears. To-morrow I shall be in Kaunas. On Friday I shall be in England. I can see the moon. I can't speak Chinese. I'd rather have cats than dogs. I eat fruit as often as I

can. I have twenty geese at home. I wouldn't rather have peaches than plums. I may go to Klaipėda in the Summer. I like eating frogs. I think we shall have snow to-night.

Lesson 25.

Before reading lesson 25, the pupil should learn the past tense of all the irregular verbs which in the present tense he already knows. These verbs are: speak, understand, learn, teach, write, hear, see, eat, say, spell, come, read, put, go, stand, sit, get, take, fly, weep, drive, tell, burn, leave, spend, think, bring, send, give, let, build, fall, freeze, shut, bite, begin, rise, set, drink, sink, swim, blow, cut, lie, wear, ride, hurt, break, spill, throw, do, find, sleep. The pupil should look up all these verbs in the dictionary at the end of the book. He should write them down in his note-book, together with the past tense (and the past participle if it is different) and the pronunciation. This he can do quite well by himself at home. To find the pronunciation of, for example, the past tense of "*eat*", he must first look up the word "*eat*" and he will find that the past tense is "*ate*". Then he must look up "ate" and he will find the pronunciation. After he has made a list of these verbs he should learn them. When the teacher has asked: "What is the past tense of the verb ——? What is the past participle?" a further test can be made by the following questions: When did you first speak? When did you learn to write? Did you read anything yesterday? (Yes, I did). What did you read? What did you write in your note-book yesterday? What time did you get up? What time did you leave home? Where did you sit during breakfast? Did you come to school alone or with your brother? When did you go to bed yesterday? Where did you put your clothes when you went to bed? How long did it take you to come to school? How long did you spend learning your lessons? When did the swallows fly away last year? Why did the maiden weep? What did her brother do for her? What did I tell you to write in your note-books? When did I last give you a lesson? When did you last eat honey? When did you last drink milk? When did the sun rise

this morning? When did it set last night? When did this lesson begin? What did you wear on your feet yesterday? Where did you sleep last night? Where did you find the pronunciation of the past tenses? What did you bring with you to school?

Sentences to be translated from Lithuanian: I understood what he said. Who taught you German? I lay on the grass for two hours. He stood for a long time at the edge of the lake. How did he hurt his hand? He burnt it. I thought you wanted a picture. The servant let him in. He fell into the Niemen. It froze all night. I threw a stone into the water and it sank. He spilt some honey on the table-cloth. He cut his finger with a sharp knife.

When the pupil has written lesson 16 in the past tense, questions should be asked on that lesson, such as: Where did John take Jane? How long did they play there? e.t.c.

In the future answers to questions will only be given where wording of the answer is not quite obvious, e.g. 18. He may drown.

Lesson 26.

Written questions: 6. The East wind is warm and the North-West wind is cold in May.

Sentences to be translated from Lithuanian: My father promised to give me a gold watch. They sent a messenger to the town. She loved her husband better than her brother. He took a horse to the camp. What else did he take to the camp? He swam across the river. Did any one else swim across the river? I saw them outside the gate. Who else saw them? What else did they bring to the king? They brought nothing else. She gave them a little honey to eat and then sent them back home.

Where did you go yesterday? Didn't you go anywhere else? Where else did you go?

When the lesson has been thoroughly learnt, the narrative on page 103 should be read. Questions should then be asked about it, such as: When did he leave home? Whose son was he? e.t.c.

Part of it should be given as dictation.

Lesson 27.

The difference between *high* and *tall* should be explained, as given in lesson 30.

Further questions: Which is higher, a hill or a mountain? Which is wetter, low ground or high ground? What two colours make green (purple)? What do 2 and 2 make? What made the lady weep? What does a tailor do for his living? (He makes clothes). Do you care for music? What makes clouds come into the sky? What makes flowers open? What have you between your head and your shoulders? What do English people do if they spill salt on the table-cloth? What makes them do it? (Their superstition makes them do it). Which finger does a woman wear her wedding ring on? (on the third finger of her left hand). What made Queen Philippa follow her husband? What are you doing? Are you making anything? What are saddles make of? What's the window made of? Which is lower, my chair or your benches? What colour makes a bull (bulius) angry?

After the pupil has put lesson 18 into the past tense, questions should be asked, such as: When did Swift live? Who did he send presents to? e.t.c.

Lesson 28.

Further questions: What year did Lituhania and Poland first have the same king? (1569). What

year did Jogaila marry the queen of Poland? (1385). Do children often play on the shore? What do they do? (They make sand castles). Which is the longer, a mile or a kilometre? How many kilometres are there in five miles? (8). What makes peoples faces brown in Summer? Which is the longer, a yard or a metre? Where did the gipsies sleep? Which would you rather eat, a frog or a worm? What names of birds do you know in English? (hawk, dove, owl, cuckoo, swallow, crow, goose, duck, magpie). What names of trees do you know? (willow, birch, lime, oak, fir). What names of animals do you know? (dog, cat, horse, ass, elephant, mouse, rat). Do you care for gipsies? Is England a foreign counary? What country isn't foreign?

Sentences to be translated from Lithuanian: He shut the gate. There was no one else outside. How else did they flatter the king? He drank all the milk. Didn't he leave any for anyone else? He decided to send a messenger to the town. She stood in front of the mirror. Could you swim when you were five? There used to be a field here. He used to learn Russian. Used you to learn French from him? What else used he to teach you? He promised to come at half past seven. The sea crept gradually nearer. He used to ride to the village every morning.

Lesson 29.

Answers to questions: 6. There are about seven hundred and fifty thousand Lithuanians in North America and fifty thousand in South America. 9. An aeroplane is slow compared with lightning.

New words: church, term.

Further questions: Which is the oldest church in Kaunas? Do you come past a church on your way to school? When did this term begin? When will it end? When did the winter term begin? How many terms are there in a year? How used our grandfathers to travel? How else used

they to travel? When did you last eat butter? What do you make butter from? What's the difference between Kaunas 15 years ago, and Kaunas to-day? (Kaunas is much bigger to-day. There are more people, more houses, and better roads). Which is healthier, country air or town air? Wet weather or dry? Do you remember the war?

Sentences to be translated from Lithuanian: One of my grandfathers is still alive. Yesterday I had to get up very early. He pulled me out of bed. It must have been (tur būt bus buvę) very uncomfortable. He used to be very impatient. People seem to use carriages less and less. Last night a swallow flew into my bed-room. In two years I shall be able to speak English much better. He doesn't remember the Great War. They had to obey the king.

Exercise in agreement and disagreement: I like horses. I came to school this morning. (So did I.) I went to America last year. (I didn't.) Last night I read till II o'clock. I can remember the Great War. I could read when I was six. Yesterday I had to go to the dentist. (So had (did) I.) I began to learn French when I was eight. This morning I got up at 6 o'clock. I found a four-leaved clover yesterday. I would rather ride than go in a car, e.t.c.

Dictation. Yesterday we went to see one of our friends, who lives at a farm in the country. First of all we drove along the road for four miles in a carriage. The road got worse and worse and in the end the horses could pull us no further. We had to get out and walk. This annoyed my wife, because she doesn't care for walking. We got to the farm in time for lunch. My friend has a beautiful dining-room, which faces South. From the window we could see ploughmen at work in the fields.

Lesson 30.

Before doing the written exercise, the following sentences should be translated from Lithuanian: While I was going to

the village I saw a bull (Eidamas į miestelį pamačiau bulių). While I was bathing it began to rain (Man besimaudiant pradėjo lyti). While we were playing in the garden we found a frog. While I was reading, a bee flew into the room. While he was washing, he heard a dog bark. While she was looking at the aeroplane, I went out. While they were counting their cherry stones, she quickly ate another. While I was gathering flowers I wet my shoes.

Written exercise: used to go (went), was going, met, began, was singing, began, followed, could.

Exercise should now be given in asking in English questions which correspond to Lithuanian questions ending with the word "tiesa?" This will be excellent practice not only in the use of the auxiliary verbs, but also in learning the past tenses of verbs.

Teacher: Didn't he go to America last year?

Pupil: He went to America last year, didn't he?

Teacher: Surely she didn't take him to the circus?

Pupil: She didn't take him to the circus, did she?

Teacher: Didn't he come? Didn't I tell you? Didn't he give it you? Didn't she get it? Didn't your mother teach you to read? Surely he won't come before 8 o'clock. Wasn't he afraid of animals? Didn't you see him? Can't you spell that word? Surely your brother doesn't eat worms. Surely you didn't leave your book at home. Didn't he understand you? Surely he won't be able to come. Wasn't it interesting? Didn't you bring a handkerchief with you? Didn't you bring an umbrella with you? Didn't the servant clean your shoes? Shan't I see you again? Surely you don't like mice. Surely the lions didn't eat her. Can't you hear me? Didn't he feel cold without a coat? Didn't you blush? Didn't you stay at Palanga last Summer?

Lesson 31.

In the first year too much time should not be spent in teaching the pupil exactly when to use the perfect tense. It is a difficult question, and there are plenty of exercises in part II. which refer back to these lessons. But the grammatical forms must be learnt, and the pupil should at least know how to translate such a sentence as "Jau dvėji metai esu Kaune".

In asking questions about the lesson the ordinary past tense can be used, e.g. Where did the Butchers go? (They went to the station). Who did they meet there? What did Aldona do while they were there? What else did she do? e.t.c.

I think the Sonnet by Wordsworth is too difficult, and it will be omitted in the second edition. I suggest simply that the words "orchard" and "smooth", which occur in questions, be given to the pupil, and that the following verses be learnt instead.

EVENING.

The sun is set; the swallows are asleep;
The bats are flitting fast in the gray air;
The slow soft toads out of damp corners creep,
And evening's breath, wandering here and there
Over the quivering surface of the stream,
Wakes not one ripple from its summer dream.

There is no dew on the dry grass to-night,
Nor damp within the shadow of the trees;
The wind is intermitting, dry and light;
And in the inconstant motion of the breeze
The dust and straws are driven up and down,
And whirled about the pavement of the town.

P. B. Shelley.

Answers to questions: 3. You get into a train at the station.

New words: berry ('beri), stawberry ('strɔ:bəri), raspberry ('rązbəri), gooseberry (gūzbəri), blackberry ('blɑkbəri).

Further questions: When you write, which hand do you hold your pen in? When did you last wear a rain-coat? When did you last eat fruit? Which is smoother, the floor or the black-board? Which is rougher the paper in this book or the paper in your note-books? When you have a bad cold what letters can't you pronounce? When you go into a house where do you go first? (into the hall). Where do you leave your hat and coat? When did you last eat a strawberry? Which come first, strawberries or raspberries? How long have you been in Kasunas?

Sentences to be translated from Lithuanian: I wrote him a long letter yesterday. He will be very surprised. Last week I used ten handkerchiefs. He met me at the station. While I was driving to church, it began to snow. While he was singing she sneezed. I wonder why he is so late. His umbrella was very wet. He shook it. She promised to take him to the circus. She couldn't help blushing. I felt him touch me. I have been here for a week. They decided to go by train.

Written exercise: He stopped me in the road and asked me the time. His watch has stopped. He looked for his book. He looks ill. She shook her head. The trees shook in the wind. He began work at ten o'clock. The lesson will begin at eight o'clock. Better to begin life badly and end it well than to begin it well and end it badly. When did the war end? He changed his shoes. The leaves change in Autumn from green to gold. The sun melts the snow. Snow melts in warm weather.

Lesson 32.

Answers to questions: 8. We often have beetroot soup in Lithuania.

New words: spoon, fork, meat, sugar, bread.

Further questions: What do you eat soup with? When you eat meat what do you hold in your left hand? What in your right hand? What happens to sugar when you put it into your tea? When did you last drink tea? When did you last eat bread? Did you eat it with butter or without? Have you had lunch yet? What did you have for lunch yesterday? What else did you have? Do you take butter with your spoon? How do you take it? Do you drink tea in a cup or in a glass? Have you ever seen an elephant? Where did you see it?

Sentences to be translated from Lithuanian: Our cook had to wash ten plates after lunch to-day. Please give me a spoon and fork. She poured me out a cup of milk. I like cabbage very much, especially in Spring. While he was eating his lunch, he spilt his soup on the table-cloth. I'm not used to English food. He used all my paper. There wasn't any paper anywhere else in the house.

Dictation: (new words: hat, park.) Before the war there were many horses and carriages in London. On Sundays the rich people used to drive through the parks wearing their best clothes. It was interesting to watch them, especially the ladies, in their beautiful dresses and big hats, with giant feathers. But now there are scarcely any carriages in London. People often ride in the parks, but no one, except sometimes the king, drives in a carriage.

Exercise in agreement and disagreement: I've often seen leopards. I haven't yet had breakfast. I'd rather have gooseberries than strawberries. I couldn't read when I was two. I sneezed ten times yesterday. I often laugh. I always sleep with my window open. I didn't bathe in the Niemen yesterday.

Written exercise: am writing, have been, had, came, have found, am staying, bathe, bathe, bathed, is, has not begun.

Lesson 33.

Answers to questions: In number 8 there is a mistake. The pupil does not yet know the word "draw". The question can be asked: "*What are sleighs pulled by?*"

New words: hot, what sort of, what kind of.

Further questions: Which would you rather have, hot meat or cold? When did you last drive in a sleigh? Is your watch fast or slow, or is it always right? What did you pass on your way to school this morning? What does the servant put on the table for lunch? What do you call a young cat? Do you eat soup with a big spoon or a small one? Have you a cold? Are you cold? Where does the sound of bells come from on Sunday? Do you like your tea strong or weak? What sort of a day is it? What sort of a town is Kaunas? What kinds of fruit grow in Lithuania? What kinds of fruit don't grow in Lithuania? What kind of soup did you have for lunch yesterday? What sort of weather have we had lately? Do you like eggs hard boiled or soft boiled?

Sentences to be translated from Lithuanian: I can taste fish in this soup. There's too much salt in this soup. My tea was so hot that I burnt my mouth. She gave him a recipe for cabbage soup. While I was going to the station I saw a sleigh. There are no bells in that church. I forgot to wind up my watch. He let me take his daughter to the circus. Something's floating on the lake. I can't see what it is. He gave me a piece of chalk. Have you ever seen a lion? Have you ever forgotten to wind up your watch? He wound up his watch.

Exercises in questions expecting a definite answer (see lesson 30): Didn't you pass the church? Wasn't there enough salt in your soup? Didn't you catch your train? Surely you didn't miss it. Surely you didn't give him my picture. Didn't you feel excited? Won't he let you come? Won't he promise to work harder? Hasn't he decided to go to America?

Didn't you go home? Weren't they very surprised? Surely you haven't forgotten your pen? Didn't you bring a pencil? Won't you need a spoon?

Lesson 34.

New words: blouse (a woman's shirt), stamp, postman.

Further questions: Are you wearing a blouse or a shirt? What do women usually wear instead of a shirt? How do you send letters? What must you put on a letter before you can send it by post? Who brings letters? How often does he come? When did you last get a letter? Do you often get letters from foreign countries? What is on a Lithuanian 60 cent stamp? When did you last eat an egg? Where do you skate in Winter? What river is London on? Which is clearer, the Thames or the Niemen? What happens to a boat if there's a hole in it?

N. B. norėčiau = I would like.

Sentences to be translated from Lithuanian: Please give me a 60 cent stamp? Won't a thirty cent stamp be enough? No, I want to send a letter to England. I would like to go to the opera tonight. I shan't have another opportunity. He invited his friend to supper. Whose is that pair of shoes? She put too much sugar in my tea. He missed his train. He had to come by a later one. Would you like to meet her? He says he would like to be a sailor. What? I thought he said "tailor"? No, I am sure he wouldn't like to be a tailor. Please give me a piece of bread and some butter. The postman's very late this morning.

The narrative on page 104 should be read, and questions asked. Part of it can be given as dictation.

Lesson 35.

The pupil should learn carefully the verses in this lesson which have been written specially to illustrate the different uses of *will* and *shall*. It is difficult to give exercises in their use, because there is seldom an exact equivalent for *shall* and *will* in Lithuanian, except when they are used in a purely future sense. However it seems to me that *malonėti* in most cases can only be translated by will, especially in questions, e. g.
Ar Tamsta malonėsi gerti arbatą su mumis? Will you have tea with us?

Will is a little less formal, but in English the formality is in the intonation. No one ever says: "Will you be so kind as to have tea with us?" This idiom is now scarcely ever heard except in irony; (to a child, for example, who has left the door open) "Will you be so kind as to shut the door"?
"You *shall* go" (with a stress on "shall") means "I will make you go", the only difference being that the former is angrier and more emphatic as its terseness implies, the latter being longer and therefore more cold-blooded.

Unstressed "shall" in the second and third persons has often the significance of a promise.

In general "shall" expresses what will inevitably happen in the future. That is why it is used most often with the first person, because usually we are not so certain about the future movements of other people as about our own. But even about our own we are never quite certain, and indeed the most common way of expressing a future, where the idea of intention is included, is with the present tense of the verb "to be" and the present participle as explained in Lesson 34. From now on the pupil should translate all Lithuanian futures, where possible, in this way. All this should be explained clearly to the pupil, and whenever "*shall*" and "*will*" occur in the later texts, as they often do, their exact significance should be made clear. In this way the pupil will gradually come to an understanding of this difficult but fundamental question. Perhaps he will be helped by the story of the foreigner in England who was drowned owing to his mistake in using "*shall*" and "*will*". On finding himself in difficulties, he called out: "I'll drown." (I

agrée to drown, I am willing to drown, I have nothing againts drowning). "No one shall save me" (I won't let anyone save me) instead of: "I shall drown. No one will save me." I hope for the sake of my countrymen, that this story is not true!

Questions should not be asked directly about the text. They would involve too many difficulties, and besides, the pupil will have further practice in the written exercise of lesson 36.

New words: body, wrist, ankle.

Further questions: What's the widest part of your body? What's between your hand and your arm? Where do people often wear a watch? Where do you wear a collar? What's between your arm and your neck? What's between your foot and your leg? Where do people wear socks? (on their feet and ankles). Where do they wear stockings? (on their feet, ankles, and legs). What have you at the end of your hands and feet? Where can you see yourself? Where else can you see yourself? (in smooth water). Are you fond of spiders? Which are you fonder of, cats or dogs? Are you fonder of beef or chicken? Have you many relations in Kaunas?

Sentences to be translated from Lithuanian: She looked at herself in the mirror for half an hour. He cut himself with a sharp knife. Shall I help you? They all dried themselves with the same towel. He made himself a table. Where are you going to-morrow? How can I tell you? I don't know myself. Who boiled these eggs? I boiled them myself. Dogs shake themselves when they are wet. While I was gathering flowers I saw a rainbow. Did you really make this chair yourself? How did he hurt himself? He fell out of the window. Shall I bring you a clean fork? Where are you going for your holidays this year?

Lesson 36.

Further questions: Is it worse to break an arm or a leg? Which floor is your bedroom on?

Which floor is your bathroom on? Do you run upstairs or walk? What did the burghers of Calais bring to the English king? Is English spelling easier or harder than Lithuanian? Is the pronunciation easier in English or in French?

Sentences to be translated from Lithuanian: I thought it would rain. He knew I was ill. We said he was an idiot. They told us there was no one at home. Why did you come? Because I heard you were ill. Why is he so angry? Because I told him he was mad. Didn't he tell you he wouldn't come? He forgot to knock at the door. He left his key in the bathroom. He ran because he thought he would be late. While he was going upstairs he heard a woman scream. Why did you leave the door open? You knew (that) I had a cold. I'm sorry (atsiprašau). I forgot (that) you were in the room. I thought it would stop raining before evening. I asked you what time it was. Didn't you hear me?

Written exercise: He said that her dear relations were still with him and that he was pleased to say that they were going to stay. He said that she couldn't think how he was enjoying their visit. The fly asked if they were. He answered that of course they were, that no one was able, once there, to tear himself away. The fly said that that might be, that she didn't doubt it, but that she didn't think she would come to stay. The spider said that if he wasn't very much mistaken he saw doubts in her lovely eyes. He asked what he should do to show to her how really fond he was of flies.

Lesson 37.

New words: sell, butcher, baker.

Further questions: What would you buy if someone gave you a £100? How much is £10 in Lithuanian money? (300 lits). Who sells meat? Who sells bread?

How much does it cost to send a letter to England? Have you ever seen an English stamp? What was on it? (A picture of the king's head). How much does it cost to send a letter to someone in Kaunas? What part of your body do you play the piano with? Which costs more, a new car or a second-hand one?

Sentences to be translated from Lithuanian: He bought his sister a piano and himself a gun. Yesterday he shot three geese. Have you ever shot a rabbit? They sold all their horses. He thought it would snow. You knew he was here, didn't you? She heard what you said, didn't she? They live in a flat, don't they? You didn't forget to buy the stamps, did you? You can hear me, can't you? The cook let you in, didn't she? The baker said he hadn't any bread. He wants me to teach him English. They wanted us to stay longer. She doesn't want me to shoot her rabbit. I would like you to come oftener. I want the butcher to send me some beef before lunch. Don't forget to tell him. They didn't cost much, did they? They were cheap, weren't they?

A few short conditional sentences should be given in Lithuanian for the pupil to translate *at home*. The rule is perfectly clear, and it will be good for him to work them out slowly by himself. But there will be further practice given in conditional sentences during part II.

Written exercise: 1. .... if his mother hadn't sent him some. 3. .... if we don't go home soon. 3. ... if you had been with me.

Dictation: In Kaunas there are many carriages, and when English people come to Lithuania they are very pleased to see them, especially if they are old enough to remember the days before the war. "It's like old times," they say excitedly. They take a delight in driving even if they don't want to go anywhere, and they write to their friends in England, saying: "It's nearly thirty years since I last drove in a carriage. I had forgotten what it was like. They are much nicer than cars, if you aren't too impatient."

Lesson 38.

Answers to questions: 8. He married the sun in the first Spring. 10 Perkūnas cut the moon in half.

Sentences to be translated from Lithuanian: Juratė fell in love with Kastytis. He decided to marry a foreign princess. He wanted her to lock the door. She had to wait for him till six o'clock. She grew very impatient. He persuaded her to marry him. They persuaded him not to send for the police. She grew angry and ran out of the house. The sun rose at four o'clock this morning. Remind him to send me some cheese. You reminded him to send it, didn't you? He used to stammer, but now he speaks well. He keeps rabbits, doesn't he? He used to keep bees before the war. You don't keep chickens, do you? I used to think spiders were ugly. But now I like them. How much did you say that oranges cost? Our butcher sometimes sells fish. He told me that he sold fish. While I was trying to count the magpies, they flew away. He tried to learn twenty proverbs by heart. When the queen was dying they sang this song. I would like you to sing to me. There are many different plants in his garden. The baker promised to send us some bread.

Written exercise: He said that the wind was cold and he was old and it blew across the floor. He said that Mrs. John Blunt was younger than he, and he told her to get out and bar the door. She said that she would make a bargain, to be sure, that whoever spoke the very first word should get out and bar the door. He said that they had eaten his food and drunk up his drink and rolled his wife on the floor. Mrs. John Blunt said that he had spoken the first word, and she told him to get out and bar the door.

Lesson 39.

Sentences to be translated from Lithuanian: He threw a stone at my dog. My dog bit him. Why are you so out of

breath? I would like you to see my hens. If I were you I would go to America. The cock flew over the hive of bees. My horse used to be able to jump over that gate. It can't any longer (It can no longer). I don't learn French any longer. There are no longer any leaves on that tree. There are no longer any bees in that hive. He no longer lives on the third floor. I'm no longer out of breath. Let's go a little further. He's no longer a child. Let's take him to the theatre. There are no longer any butterflies. The cold weather has already killed them. He was afraid that I should hurt him. He stood on tiptoe, but he couldn't touch the electric light. He couldn't persuade him to work harder. Shall I shoot that fox? No, you had better let me shoot it. Shall I go without her? No, you had better wait for her.

Written exercise: One evening Kastytis was sitting on the shore, when suddenly Jurate, the goddess of the sea, rose out of the waves. "Why do you catch my fish?" she said. "The fish in the sea are mine." Kastytis was too surprised to answer. He had never seen anyone so beautiful before. But he himself was beautiful too, and as Jurate looked at him she fell in love with him. "Why do you work?" she called to him. "Come and live with me under the sea. I have a palace made of amber, and a garden full of strange plants such as you have never seen, and gay flowers that never die. Come and marry me. You shall have gold and jewels and rich clothes, and what is more, you shall have my love, the love of a poddess." Kastytis jumped into the sea, and swam out to her, and together they went down to her palace. But when Perkūnas saw that a mortal man had dared to marry a goddess, he was very angry. He sent thunder and lightning and killed Kastytis, and broke the amber palace into little pieces; and to this day, if you walk along the shore of the Baltic, you sometimes find a piece of Jurate's palace on the sand, and when the wind blows you can hear her weeping for her dead husband.

Part of the above narrative can be given for dictation. The narrative on page 106 should then be read.

PART II.

Lesson 40.

As regards the order of the words in translating the Lithuanian sentences into English, the pupil should he told that as a general rule the order is: subject, verb, object, adverb. The adverb also comes sometimes at the beginning. But there are grammatical notes in lessons 18, 33, and 40 which he should learn with regard to the indirect object, and some of the commonest adverbs. He should also refer continually to the notes in lessons 9 and 11 about the definite article. But he should bear in mind that the English, unlike the French and Germans, prefer to use wherever possible the possessive adjective my, your, e.t.c. instead of the definite article.

Answers to questions: 2. To ring a church bell you pull a rope.

Written exercises: (a) have just come, was, just got, was, had been, should not have been able, have just remembered, is, had remembered, would have reached.

(b) 1. You can take a horse to the river, but you can't make it drink. 2. Shall I help you to tidy the room? No, thank you, I will do it myself. 3. Have you ever found a clover with four leaves? 4. I have just learnt those verses by heart. 5. While I was going to the station a sleigh went past.

Sentences to be translated orally from Lithuanian:

He put his hand in his pocket and took out some money. The service lasted for half an hour. There are some strange customs in England. There are still some pieces of ice on the lake. The shop is fuller to-day then usual. He bit his tongue. The widow often used to beat her children. I have just burnt my tongue. He has just found a gold ring. He has just turned off the light. Will you give me a plate? What? I thought I had just given you one. You can't shoot birds without special permission. After lunch they used to play football. There are some

spoons and forks in the pantry. That isn't very interesting. Let's talk about something else.

Lesson 41.

Answers to questions: 10. They used to use sand.

Written exercises: (a) had, was, had been, would go, were not, is freezing, will, is, has just begun.

(b) 1. He told me that his sister was as busy as a bee. 2. Some people say that they will do something, but they never do anything. 3. Mothers often tell their children not to sit on the wet ground. 4. I have just bought myself a fur coat and a pair of silk stockings. 5. I hung up my hat on that peg, and it is no longer there. Who has taken it?

Sentences to be translated from Lithuanian: I hope I shall get to Kaunas to-night. He has just bought a ticket to Berlin. If it rains, I shall stay at home. I had to show my luggage to the customs officer. The wind has just blown my hat into the sea. The tables were all fastened to the floor. She hoped he wouldn't forget her birthday. His aunt has just given him a beautiful present. He tried to swim across the Channel. Isn't there any blotting paper in the house? I couldn't sleep last night. If you snore to-night I shall wake you. Don't yawn. It's rude.

Dictation: He got out of the train at the frontier to buy some biscuits and a cup of tea. While he was drinking his tea he saw some friends of his, and they all began to talk. I forget what they talked about, but he grew so interested and excited that he forget all about the time and the train went without him, taking his hat and coat and all his luggage.

Lesson 42.

Answers to questions: 6. The different parts of a tree are the trunk, the branches, the twigs and the leaves.

Written exercises: (a) did you come, haven't been here, are you staying, am staying, come, shall you be, have already promised, hadn't promised, should have liked.

(b) 1. I am so like my brother, that my mother can't tell one from the other. 2. She often wears brown shoes, but to-day she is wearing black ones. 3. Why are you so out of breath? I have just carried John upstairs on my shoulders. 4. Has it stopped raining? No, it is still raining hard. 5. Every morning he used to shoot one of the king's deer.

Sentences to be translated from Lithuanian: There is a green bridge across the Niemen. A soup plate is deeper than an ordinary plate. I have just found a needle on the floor. He didn't shoot himself, did he? Why did you push him into the river? In spite of his strength, he couldn't move the tree trunk. In spite of his bad temper, he couldn't help laughing. They fought for two hours, didn't they. They said he was a coward. The ice hasn't melted yet. There was a big piece of ice on the bank of the river. Does he still live in Kaunas? No, he has just gone to London. You haven't yet told me what (has) happened.

Lesson 43.

Written exercises: (a) would, said, would be, has already struck, does not come, shall, were, would be, have come.

(b) 1. Is it freezing? No, but this morning when I got up, it was freezing hard. 2. Every evening he used to tell his servant to saddle the white horse. 3. If he had

been caught, they would probably have cut off his ears. 4. It may rain before evening. 5. You ought to go to the circus today, because you won't have another opportunity.

Sentences to be translated from Lithuanian: England was gradually conquered by foreign tribes. He went to the market to buy some fish. What else did he buy? He bought a young partridge. Have you cleaned my shoes yet? There are no longer any slaves in Europe. She may be pretty, but she's very silly. He would have drowned, if they hadn't saved him. His hair is still gold. Mine is already grey. Have you ever played football? Has he shown you his stamps (yet)? Have you seen any butterflies so far this year? Have you persuaded him to come (yet)? The Romans built this village, didn't they? There are two baths on the second floor, aren't there? That house has just been sold.

Lesson 44.

Written exercises: (a) was playing, fell, hurt, could, asked, had often seen, said, have hurt, answered, did you do, was playing, had broken, would have had.

(b) 1. Do you give your guests mice to eat? 2. While he was going upstairs I turned on the light. 3. I have just heard that the king will be crowned on May 12th. 4. My nurse often used to say to me: "Children must (should, ought to) obey their parents". 5, (My) mother told me that I need not change my shoes if they were not wet.

Sentences to be translated from Lithuanian: How many priests did he send to England? He sent forty, didn't he? I have just written a letter. People often used to write letters in Latin. An island is surrounded by water. The nobles had special privileges. Have you ever seen a peacock? He fell in love with a foreign princess. Why is Peter crying? Because he has just hurt his hand. Do the nobles still speak French in England? No, they don't speak French any longer. They have spoken

English for six hundred years. There aren't many judges in Lithuania, are there?

Dictation: It was a beautiful evening, The sun was setting over the lake, and it threw a gold light on to the water. There was scarcely a sound, except from time to time the note of a bird, and the wind was so gentle that not a leaf moved in the wood. Gradually the sun sank lower and lower, until we could no longer see it, and the clouds changed from orange to pink, and from pink to purple and grey. It grew darker and darker except in the East, where we could already see the edge of the full moon, as it rose above the trees on the hill.

Lesson 45.

Answers to questions: 4. They wear a blue uniform with a long warm blue coat and white gloves. 5. They wear blue trousers and a short brown coat.

Written exercises: (a) were sitting, was, went, came, had flown, has killed, was, began, put, flew, won't fly, has learnt.

(b) 1. To-day I am travelling second class, but usually I travel third. 2. I saw the porter put my luggage on the rack. 3. On that boat there was a big cargo of coal. 4. I watched them fighting on the bridge for half an hour. 5. Have you ever tried to jump a gate on horseback?

Sentences to be translated from Lithuanian: They all laughed at us. He reminded me to buy a pair of gloves. He asked me if I wanted a porter. He asked me to show him my new watch. Most advertisements are very ugly. Most English people are used to the smell of petrol. He's no longer as shy as he used to be. He asked me for a stamp. You spent a week in London, didn't you? Of course, they didn't find anything except a necklace. The garden smells of cabbage. You

can already smell the limes in the wood. There are no longer any carriages in London, are there? It's no use carrying an umbrella. There isn't a single cloud in the sky.

Lesson 46.

Answers to questions: 1. About 10 Lithuanian cents made one penny.

Written exercice: (a) they said that unfortunately had not a penny, as (and that) that morning they had been stopped by Robin Hood and he had taken all their money. Robin said under his breath that that was a lie but that he would make it true, adding aloud that if they had nothing they were all three poor beggars. He suggested that they should kneel down and pray to God to send them some money.

They began to pray, asking God to send them some money.

Robin shouted to them to go on.

Robin suggested that they should see what heaven had sent them and said that whatever they found they would share. He said that perhaps they would (should) have better luck if they searched each other. He said that heaven was very kind, and gave them ..... He said that they did not get away so easily and that before he let them go they must swear never to tell a lie again and that whenever they saw a poor beggar they would give him money.

(b) 1. Have you ever found a piece of amber among the stones on the sea shore? 2. If I had not missed my train, I should have come earlier. 3. I thought it would rain the whole day, but I see that it has already stopped (raining). 4. While they were riding down the road a beggar stopped them. 5. Whenever he saw a beggar he used to take out his purse and give him some money.

Sentences to be translated from Lithuanian: She knelt down on the grass. They swore that they would conquer the country. That was a lie, wasn't it? I'm surprised. I didn't think

you would lie to me. They would have ridden away, if he hadn't stopped them. I've been in London for 3 weeks. I haven't yet seen a soldier. He took off his new uniform. He didn't want to dirty it. Why are you sweating? I've just run all the way from home. I was afraid I should be late. The rope was thin. He cut it with his sword. I didn't hurt you, did I? Her purse was made of pigskin. He blew his horn three times. She bit her lip with annoyance. He tore his trousers.

Dictation (new word: shop-keeper). A poor ploughman once noticed that the village priest always put on his glasses before reading. The ploughman was quite uneducated, but he often wished that he could read, and so one day when he saw a shop where glasses were sold, he went in and asked the man behind the counter for a pair. He tried on pair after pair, and each time he put on a new pair he looked hard at the page of a book which he had brought with him. At last the shop-keeper grew impatient, and said under his breath: "I don't think he knows how to read." "Of course I don't," said the ploughman, who had sharp ears. "If I did, why do you suppose I should want glasses?"

Lesson 47.

Written exercises: (a) are you doing, I'm reading, I've just come, won't, stops.

(b) 1. If you learnt English in Scotland, your pronunciation would not be quite correct. 2. Last week some gipsies stole three hens, and now they have stolen a sheep. 3. I have lived in London longer than you. 4. She usually wears such thin silk stockings that her legs look bare. 5. Does your brother go to the university yet? (Is he yet at the university)? No, he is still at school.

Sentences to be translated from Lithuanian: Who does that ladder belong to? They spent their holidays at the seaside. When did you sow your rue? I sowed it on Saint George's

day. He had breakfast in bed, didn't he? Yes, and he spilt tea on the pillow. He no longer writes poems. The flag was so old and thin that the wind tore it. There's a hole in the sheet. Your pronunciation isn't correct. In an hour I shall have to go out. Father said he thought it would rain. It may rain. But in any case I shall go to the market. Lithuania isn't as flat as Holland. I have been in London for two and a half years.

Lesson 48.

Written exercises: (a) have you seen, saw, saw, was carrying, had just bought, was, had, haven't you heard, has just been, was he.

(b) 1. Mothers and nurses often say to children: "Ask me no questions and I'll tell you no lies." (Don't ask me questions and I won't lie to you.) 2. Which would you rather eat, a frog or a snail? 3. Turn off the light. The switch is by the door. 4. If you stand at the window in about half an hour you will see the soldiers march (marching) past. 5. If you sat by the window you could see better.

Sentences to be translated from Lithuanian: How did he hurt his hand? He hit it by mistake with a hammer. He is very thin. You can almost count his bones. He used to tease his sisters. You put some sugar in my tea, didn't you? Yes. Isn't it sweet enough? Perhaps you haven't stirred it. How can I stir it without a spoon? Our cat hid her kittens in the cowshed. The tops of the mountains were covered with snow. The ice will have melted by next Sunday. In that battle the French army was utterly defeated. His heart was buried in the abbey.

Lesson 49.

Written exercise: (a) 1. will, will. 2. shall, will. 3. shall, will. 4. shall. 5. shall, will.

(b) 1. Would you rather travel by train or boat. 2. While I was standing at the door, looking for my key, I heard someone inside say: "I'll unlock it". 3. The tailor said that my clothes would be ready by Friday. In any case, I shall go there on Friday, and if my clothes (they) are ready, I shall wear them on Sunday. 4. What are they talking about? About the weather. 5. Have you ever tried to cross a main road in London. It is not so easy as in Kaunas.

Sentences to be translated from Lithuanian: I left my gloves at the bottom of the stairs. He hid under the dining-room table. I can't help yawning. I've got a headache. You haven't got toothache, have you? The rope of the lift broke. They were all killed, weren't they? He bought some new clothes on account. There's a difference between thrift and meannesss. In spite of that, they were defeated. There used to be a camp on the top of that hill. There are many more important things, aren't there? When was that cathedral built? You can't compare modern buildings with old ones.

Dictation (new word: soul). English people have always loved the sea, and some of their earliest poems, written over a thousand years ago, are about the white foam and the smell of the salt water. There is one poem which speaks of dark waves, of biting winds and of snow that falls from the grey clouds. But when the sailor hears the cry of the seagulls, his soul goes out over the ice-cold waters and comes back to him, saying that he must go out again in his small boat; and after that there is no peace for him on land. The call of the sea must be obeyed.

Lesson 50.

Written exercises: (a) by, at, at, from, at, among, for, into, by, in, on, by, by, of, with, in, for, by.

(b) 1. Where is he? He has gone to the shop for butter and sugar. 2. He speaks Lithuanian so well

that I think he must have lived in Lithuania for at least four years. 3. Shall I give you a shilling or two sixpences? It's all the same to me. 4. The smell of petrol is worst when a car has just gone past. 5. If I could sell my watch for £10, I should buy (myself) a horse.

Sentences to be translated from Lithuanian: He sold his picture for £2. Are there any cheap restaurants in London? The food's good, isn't it. The band made too much noise. For God's sake don't make so much noise. What kind of sauce do you eat with lamb? I like cold roast beef with boiled potatoes. The apples are still sour on this tree. She chose tomato soup and roast pork. If you ate fish every day, you would soon be tired of it. The restaurant was crowded. Please bring me the bill. My watch gains about a minute a day. He paid his bill and then followed us. The clock has just struck four.

Lesson 51.

Answers to questions: 4. Broom first flowers in May. 10. Lithuanian is most like Latvian (Lettish).

Written exercises: (a) say, do, told, made, do, said, make, told. make.

(b) 1. I watched them for nearly two hours taking the cargo off the boat. 2. Your watch has stopped. Wind it up and set it right by the cathedral clock. 3. Yesterday morning I found a gold ring at the bottom of the stairs. Someone had lost it. 4. When the Saxons conquered Britain, some of the Britons had already learnt Latin. 5. If I am not at your house by two, have lunch without me. I shall come later.

Sentences to be translated from Lithuanian: I watched him jump over the gate. While they were gathering shells it began to rain. He fell off the ladder. He broke his leg, didn't

he? He put his horn to his lips (mouth) and blew three times. She put the shell to her ear and listened to the sea. There was an election last year. He showed them his baby. It had just been born. It couldn't speak a single word of any language. Take your feet off the table. He spoke to his supporters for an hour. The cuckoo flew across the valley. He jumped off the roof of the house. The wind blew my notebook off the desk.

Lesson 52.

Written exercises: (a) He said that Fortune had given them that money so that they could lead a gay life, but that if they took it into the town during day, people would see them and say they had stolen it. He suggested that one of them went (should go) to buy food and drink while the other two stayed there and guarded the money. That night they would take it into the town and hide it somewhere safe.

(b) 1. In two years he may be taller than you. 2. I am afraid I shall not see you until Thursday. 3. Since the war a lot of new houses have been built in Kaunas. 4. I wonder if the traffic is worse in London or Paris. 5. He lost his balance and fell off the ladder.

Sentences to be translated from Lithuanian: He went to a chemist's (į aptieką) and asked for a bottle. Our dog guards the house at night. Where shall I put this ring? Put it somewhere safe. Do you often play cards? While they were playing cards they heard a bell. There was a funeral in the village yesterday, wasn't there? Where did you find that silver spoon? I found it under a heap of dead leaves in the garden. They killed him with their swords. They buried him in the middle of the wood. They went along a narrow path. It led to a gate. He poisoned himself. Each of the pilgrims told a story. They were all afraid of death. I haven't seen him since Thursday. He took his hat off the peg.

Dictation: Chaucer tells us how he rode with the pilgrims to Canterbury. They were all on horseback, and they stopped for their meals at different inns on the way. They agreed that each of them should tell a story, and that when they had finished their pilgrimage the one who had told the best story should be given a magnificent supper by the others. But Chaucer left some of the tales unfinished and we do not know which was considered the best, and who was given the supper.

Lesson 53.

Riddles: 1. A day and a half. 2. Half an inch (If you put two volumes in a book case, you will see that the front of the first lies against the back of the second).

Written exercises: (a) took, enjoyed, had ever seen, came, have done, have been, have bathed, went, is, are going (shall go).

(b) 1. There were several (a lot of) notebooks here on the table by the door. 2. I can't find my umbrella. I must have left it at home. 3. Since I learnt to shoot, I've shot about 20 rabbits. 4. Among the shells on the sea shore he found a purse made of ivory and leather. Someone had lost it. 5. He said he couldn't stay here until four o'clock.

Sentences to be translated from Lithuanian: I took her upstairs to my bedroom. There's a lovely view from the top of the hill. He introduced me to her. He threatened to push her off the cliff. There's a hedge on each side of the road. Have you finished your work yet? I spilt some cream on the table cloth. She put her pillow on the floor. Then she knelt on it. The orchard was surrounded by a stone wall. She threatened to kill herself. Like most twins they love each other very much. Have you been introduced to each other? I could have watched the waves for hours. This tomato is still hard.

It's a pity you picked it. During the storm the house shook. Most animals are afraid of thunder and lightning.

Lesson 54.

Written exercises: (a) went, has been, left (had left), began, are, have played, always misses, will be, comes, will be.

(b) 1. It's silly to pick up a book by its binding. 2. When they learnt that their cows and sheep had been stolen, they swore to take revenge. 3. When I came down this morning, the other members of the family had already had breakfast. 4. When he comes, introduce him to everyone. 5. When he has had a bath, there is never any hot water left for anyone else.

Sentences to be translated from Lithuanian: He has just written a novel. She ruled Scotland for seventeen years. He wrote a lot of plays and poems. Her skin was as white as milk. What's that made of? It's made of bone. I thought it was made of ivory. My pillow is too hard. Isn't there a softer one in the house? Let's go into the house. The dew has already begun to fall. There's no dew on the grass. She lay on the couch till sunset. From the deck of the boat I watched the sunrise. There's a lot of moss in the valley. She was engaged when she was six. That tree is covered with ivy. The fields are covered with poppies.

Lesson 55.

Written exercises: (a) (for example) 1, ... I came too. 2. ... I have learnt Russian. 3. ... comes. 4. ... Mary's son would not have been King of England. 5. ... he had been caught. 6. ... go home.

(b) 1. He told me he didn't need two bottles of milk, as one would be enough. 2. Why are you in such a hurry? Because John will be here in half an hour, and I haven't yet begun to tidy his room and cook his lunch. 3. Since he came to Kaunas he has grown fatter. 4. He died while (he was) writing a book about Vitautas the Great. 5. If you hadn't teased the dog, it wouldn't have bitten you.

Sentences to be translated from Lithuanian: She refused to marry him. She dreamed that she was queen. Do you often dream? She escaped from the island. When he comes, give him some coffee. For a month she lived on sour milk and boiled potatoes. My two dogs hate each other. They began to fight. I tried to separate them. She was forced to sign her name. She pretended to weep. He was tried for murder. She knelt down in front of the crucifix. Why did you put your finger to your lips? She wore mourning for the rest of her life. They punished him instead of her. The king is descended from William the Conqueror. She stole the key of the castle.

Dictation (new word: independence). Henry VIII was one of the wickedest men that ever lived. He entirely refused to obey the Pope, and to show his independence he had some of the abbeys burnt to the ground and drove out the monks. Many of the abbeys were very rich, and he took all the gold and silver and jewels for himself, or else gave it to his friends, that is, to those of his courtiers who said he was right in what he had done. Those who would not admit this were put in prison, and had their heads cut off. There is only one good thing that we can say about Henry, and this is that he was not lazy, and not a coward. But if he had been, perhaps he would have been better in other ways.

Lesson 56.

Written exercises: (a) on, have seen, said, answered, have had, are, said, don't come, for, in, gave, in, knocked, did not, by, reached, closed.

(b) 1. After walking about the room for half an hour, he sat down at the piano and began to play. 2. It's dangerous to cross a main road without looking to the right and the left. 3. He was so heavy that when he went upstairs the whole house used to shake. 4. Shall I clean your shoes now, or wait till to-night? 5. There wasn't a single towel in the bathroom, so he had to dry himself with his shirt.

Sentences to be translated from Lithuanian: He thought she was a goddess. What's the difference between the stalks of a lily and a poppy? The stalk of a lily is smoother. He jumped out of his prison window. He jumped off the top of the wall. He brought back armour and weapons. She disguised herself as a priest. He threatened to push him out of the window. He fell off the top of the tower. She pretended to forgive him. Separate them, or else they'll kill each other! She refused to kiss her aunt. He threatened to go without paying his bill. He heard the sound of horses, hooves. Why did they quarrel? He ran out of the room without saying anything. She never betrayed her friends.

Lesson 57.

Written exercises: (a) (for example.) 1. ... he had not died. 2. ... I have grown very much. 3. ... he would have been killed. 4. ... he has finished his work. 5. ... was riding across the lists. 6. ... you were here.

(b) 1. It is about three hundred years since there was civil war in England. 2. After (by) stealing the key of the prison he was able to escape. 3. Yesterday I saw my grandfather. I had not seen him since my eighth birthday. 4. On seeing me he crossed the road and shook hands with me. 5. He will refuse to sit down at the table if there are already twelve people there.

Sentences to be translated from Lithuanian: "You shall die to-day", shouted the king. She knelt down in the temple

and prayed. He pretended to be angry. He threatened to punish them. Who is that lady in mourning? Drops of water dripped from the branches. Before dying he forgave all his enemies. There were some lilies on the altar, Those pears aren't rtpe yet. They'll be ripe by next week. How did you escape from the tower? They lived together for 2 years without quarrelling once. It is written in the stars that you shall marry him. He promised to help him. He often used to hunt wild boars. The statue shook. They laid her on a couch. He went to the chemist's for some medicine. He can't sleep for five minutes without snoring.

Lesson 58.

Written exercises: (a) 1. ... he had not been wearing Malcolm's skates. 2. ... were riding down the road. 3. ... left school. 4. ... he came. 5. ... usually lies down. 6. ... lay down.

(b) 1. While (in) signing his name he made a blot on the paper. 2. Look at that shoe on (in) the road. Someone must have thrown it out of the window. 3. I found my pillow burning, so (that) I had to throw it out of the window. 4. After quarrelling for about an hour, they decided (agreed) that each should pay half the bill. 5. I went past on tiptoe, without his seeing or hearing.

Sentences to be translated from Lithuanian: There are some new curtains in the dining-room. He hung a bunch of mistletoe over the picture. He took a parcel to the post. She brought in lunch on a tray. They decorated the church with flowers and fruit. My grandfather has a long white beard. How did your tear your apron? He used to earn a shilling a day. My stockings will hold more than yours. He pretended to weep. He threatened to drink all the mead himself. They intended to go to bed early. The postman brought a very heavy parcel this morning. Where shall I hang up my coat? There's no room here. I had to stand in the train. There was no room to sit down. The mayor gave him a medal. There aren't any

reindeer in England, are there? If you pour boiling water into that glass, it may crack.

Pronunciation: right, ride; height, hide; sight, side; meet, mead; seat, seed; beat, bead; float, flowed; wrote, rode; late, laid; mate, made; sat, sad; bat, bad; butt, bud; root, rude; shoot, shoed; hit, hid; bet bed; let, led; rot, rod; pot, pod; heart, hard; hurt, heard; port, poured; bought, bored; foot, good put, wood.

Dictation: The Stuarts were an unlucky family. Mary's son, James, had three children. Henry, the eldest, died when he was a young man, to the great sorrow of everyone in England. He was brave and wise. and would have made a good king. Elizabeth, James's daughter, married a German prince. It is from her that the present king is descended. Charles, her younger brother, became king after his father's death. But during his reign civil war broke out in England. The king's army was defeated and the king himself was captured, and, like his grandmother, put to death.

Lesson 59.

A Difficulty. First he took the ewe across. Then he came back and took the dog across. Then he brought the ewe back with him and left it alone, while he took the plants across. Then he went back again for the ewe.

Written exercises: (b) 1. If you had waited for me until seven, you could have helped me to carry my luggage. 2. On seeing her cock in the fox's mouth (teeth), the widow ran out of the house. 3. To escape from the island he risked drowning. 4. The doctor told him to avoid going out on cold nights. 5. Since I came to England, I haven't seen a single rainbow.

Sentences to be translated from Lithuanian: The picture reminded me of England. He emptied his glass and asked

for more tea. She dressed quickly and hurried downstairs. His coat was lined with fur. He intended to finish his work last night. But he was so tired that he went to bed without finishing it. We turned on the wireless. He made himself a boat. In the middle of Summer there are always a lot of flies. What are your gloves lined with? They are lined with wool. I would like a copy of Shakespeare's plays. I couldn't help smiling. Why did you laugh? They let her stay up late. He scratched his head. Our kitten scratched my hand. They promised to give a party on Christmas Eve.

Pronunciation: ice, eyes; rice, rise; cease, seize; peace, peas; loose, lose; use, use; pace, pays; place, plays, roast, rose; toast, toes; fierce, fears; bus, buzz; dust, does; cost, because; course, cause; force, floors; first, furs; hearse, hers.

Lesson 60.

Written exercises: (a) 1. ... he had not had a friend in Parliament. 2. ... the Houses of Parliament would have been blown up. 3. ... had been captured. 4. ... it stops raining. 5. ... he might not come back. 6. ... you have made great progress.

(b) 1. If you don't want your eyes to ache, you ought to avoid reading in a dark room. 2. If it stops raining by nine, I shall go to the market for some fish. 3. I want you to tell me why you were so late. You must have stopped to talk with your friends on the way. 4. By flattering people he hoped to get into parliament. 5. When you come, hang up your coat on a peg in the hall, and leave your galoshes on the floor.

Sentences to be translated from Lithuanian: He tried to escape from prison, didn't he? He threatened to blow up the house. Are there any matches in the house? I saw you put a box of matches in your pocket. The floor of the cellar was covered with straw. They deserved to be punished. I want him

to come. Why don't you want him to stay? Gunpowder is dangerous. He smiled scornfully without saying anything. He hoped to escape. In spite of that she forgave him. He used to collect stamps. You collect birds' eggs, don't you? Are there any toads in your cellar? He intended to buy some fireworks, but he forgot. He risked drowning for the sake of his friend. Stop talking!

Pronunciation: life, lives; knife, knives; leaf, leaves; loaf, loaves; calf, calves, carves: half, halves; hoof, hooves; lift, live; gift, give; rough, love; stuff, dove.

Lesson 61.

Written exercises: (a) on, came, by, took, from, have you been, have been, for, said, stayed, for, was, had seen, in, forgot, was, caught, by.

(b) 1. I want you to explain to me the difference between a worm and a snail. 2. When I wave a white handkerchief from the roof of the house, you'll know that it's time to attack the enemy. 3. Have you ever been to England? 4. They chased him through the dairy and the cowshed, but by hiding in the straw he escaped. 5. They say that the prettier a snake is, the more dangerous its bite.

Sentences to be translated from Lithuanian: It's no use gathering dead flowers. What are you thinking about? I wonder how he escaped drowning. Go and borrow a ladder from next door. Who lives next door? They used to live next door to us. Who lent you that hammer? The people who live next door lent it me. He disguised himself as an abbot. He found a piece of iron in the garden. It must have been buried there long ago. His sword was made of the best Spanish steel. Lend me your pen for a minute. If you don't want to lend your things, don't borrow other people's. Where did you hear that proverb? That drum belongs to you, doesn't it?

Dictation: After the death of Charles II, his brother James became king. But the people hated him, and he was soon forced to leave the throne. He escaped with his wife and baby son to France, and his elder daughter, Mary, came to the throne. Mary had no children, and so when she died her sister Anne was made queen. Anne had several children, but they all died young, and at her death they invited a German prince to come to England, and he was crowned king as George I. His mother was the daughter of the Princess Elizabeth, the daughter of James I and sister of Charles I.

Lesson 62.

Written exercises: (a) 1. ... won't punish you. 2. ... have been very busy. 3. ... would have to come by a later one. 4. ... there weren't civil war there. 5. ... it will be time to go to bed. 6. ... he went to bed.

(b) 1. It is better to have anything to eat than nothing. 2. If you had gone by the main road instead of by the narrow path, you would not have lost your (the) way. 3. Why are you in such a bad temper? Because I (have) had to stand in a queue for an hour. 4. Anyone can (knows how to) boil an egg, but not everyone can roast a wild duck. 5. Since he came home, my father has already twice threatened to send me to bed without any supper.

Sentences to be translated from Lithuanian: He borrowed a handkerchief from me. There was suddenly silence. Stop yawning! It would be difficult to describe their pleasure. Have frogs lungs? No one knows what will happen in the future. The soles of his feet are even harder than mine. Who did you borrow that candle from? He borrowed my watch without saying anything, He promised to lend me his trumpet. They gathered round the tree. The noise gradually grew as loud as before. They rushed about the room shouting. He wept tears of joy. She pretended to be frightened. They blew their whistles as loud as they could.

Pronunciation: back, bag; rack, rag; Dick, dig; pick, pig; peck, peg; neck, egg; frock, frog; dock, dog; duck, dug; luck, rug; leak, league.

Lesson 63.

Answers to questions: 9. There will be a shooting match in Nottingham on ——. The prize for the best shot will be a silver arrow with head and feathers of gold.

Written exercises: (b) 1. By praying to Diana, Emily hoped to avoid marrying either of them. 2. His head ached, so he asked the band to stop playing. 3. They may be lazy and selfish, but not one of them is a thief. 4. While I was giving a lecture about the English lakes (the lakes of England), she suddenly sneezed. 5. He said that none of them was responsible for breaking the window, but one of them must have done it, as on one else was at home.

Sentences to be translated from Lithuanian: He hoped to win the prize. They knew that the prize would tempt him. He won the prize, didn't he? He shot better than anyone else. They knew they would be safe in the forest. I'm afraid that wound will never heal. I would like you to lend me your bow. Share your food with us. He rolled up his sleeve. He thanked them for their hospitality. He hoped to reach the castle by midnight. I threw a stick into the lake. My dog fetched it back to me again. That's a bad bruise. How did you hurt yourself? I fell off my horse. He disguised himself as a shepherd. Robin's men never betrayed him.

Pronunciation: cap. cab; map, crab; drop, rob; stop, sob; trip, rib; hip, bib; stop, ebb; cup, cub; up, rub; rope, robe; ripe, tribe; troop, tube.

I have inserted the "Willow Song" because the words are perhaps the most melodious that I know in English poetry. The first line should be pronounced very smoothly, with an equal stress on the 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th syllables.

Lesson 64.

Written exercises: (a) since, for, came, have been, said, was, went, on, felt, jumped, would take.

(b) 1. By roaring he pretended to be a lion, but my cousin began to weep. 2. I have just seen one of the beds that Queen Elizabeth slept in. 3. In losing his balance he clutched at his brother, who fell with him into the lake. 4. He was one of the most interesting people that used to come to our house (to visit us). 5. I shan't go out until I have finished (finish) tidying all the rooms downstairs.

Sentences to be translated from Lithuanian: A peacock's tail is very beautiful. There was a dark blue carpet on the floor. There's a bat in the kitchen. It must have flown in through the window. They used to make beautiful lace in Ireland. That game was rather childish. Have you any sunflowers in your garden? You can kiss your big toe, can't you? A snake crawled out of her sleeve. He intended to punish us. But he couldn't help laughing. They agreed that it was his fault. It's not my fault that you burnt your fingers. I told you the chestnuts were hot.

Pronunciation: rich, ridge; which, bridge; fetch, hedge; wretch, ledge; catch, cadge; hatch, badge; such, judge; touch, nudge; Scotch, lodge; torch, George; church, urge; perch, purge; teach, siege.

Lesson 65.

Written exercises: (a)

FIR, THE QUEEN OF THE SNAKES.

Once, long ago, there lived a man and his wife. They had twelve sons and three daughters, and the youngest was called Fir. One summer evening the three sisters went to bathe in a lake, and when they came out of the water Fir found a snake in the sleeve of her blouse. Her eldest sister seized a stick and was just going to drive it away, when it turned to Fir and said in a man's voice: "Promise to marry me and I'll go away in peace." "How can I marry a snake?" said Fir weeping But the snake did not seem to understand her difficulty, and in the end she had to give her word. About three days later her parents saw that their yard was full of snakes. They had come for Fir. At first her parents refused to give her up, but what could they do against such a crowd. They had to let her go. The snakes took Fir to the sea shore, and there she found a handsome young man waiting for her. He was the king of the snakes, and it was he who had crawled into the sleeve of her blouse. They all crossed to an island not far from the coast, and from there they went down under the ground to where the snake king had his palace. The wedding lasted three weeks, with feasting, dancing and music, and life with the snakes was so pleasant that Fir soon forgot about. her home and grew happy again. Nine years passed. Fir had three sons, called Oak, Ash and Birch, and one daughter, the youngest of all, whose name was Aspen. One day while Oak was playing with his mother he suddenly asked her where her parents were. Then she remembered them again, and wondered how they were, and if they were still alive and well, so she asked her husband to let her visit them.

(b) 1. If someone said he would give you a dog, a cat, or a rabbit, which would you choose? 2. Who are you, and what are you doing here? I'm the new cook, and I'm cooking (the) potatoes for lunch. 3. Which is the

smoothest, a baby's cheek, the petals of a rose, or a piece of silk? 4. What are they? Which of them do you know best? One is a farmer, the second's a policeman and the third's a member of parliament. I know the farmer best. 5. While she was bathing in the river, a snake crawled into the sleeve of her dress, which she had left on the bank.

Sentences to be translated from Lithuanian: There was a cool breeze. They had to pay him a pound for the loss of his chickens. My dog wagged its tail and licked her hand. Don't lick that stamp. It's dirty. Rabbits do a lot of damage in gardens. The sound of horses' hooves grew fainter. The ground was very slippery. He broke his collar bone. Tie a handkerchief round your finger. It's bleeding. We have a stuffed deer's head at home.

Lesson 66.

Written exercises: (a)

FIR (continued).

"Very well", said the snake, "I'll let you go, but first you must spin this bundle of silk." Fir sat at the spinning wheel, and spun day and night. She spun and spun but the bundle of silk grew no smaller. It was clearly bewitched. So Fir went to an old woman, a witch, who lived not far away, and said: "Mother, show me how to spin this bundle of silk." "Put it in the fire when you have made it to bake bread," said the witch, "and that's all."

Fir went home and did as the witch had said. The silk burnt away in the fire and she saw in its place a big toad which gave out silk while she spun. When she had finished spinning, she again asked her husband to let her spend at least a few days at home. This time he took out a pair of iron shoes from under the bench and said: "You can go when you've worn these out, but not before."

Fir did everything she could to wear them out, but it seemed that they would last forever. So she went again to the old woman and asked her advice. "Take them to the smith, and ask him to bake them in his furnace," she said. Fir did so, and burst out of them in three days.

When her husband saw this he said she could go, but that first she must bake a going-home present to give to her nephews and nieces. But he ordered all the pots and pans to be hidden so that the baking would be more difficult for her. Fir wondered how she could fetch water without a bucket, and mix a barley cake without a pan; and again she went to the old woman. "Take the leaven that is left from baking the bread, and smear a sieve with it. Then fetch water in the sieve, and mix a barley cake in it. Fir did so; then she took her children, and set off home. Her husband went with her as far as the sea shore. As he said good-bye, he told her to stay away no longer than nine days, and then to go down to the shore, alone except for her children, and call him with these words: "Zilvinis, dear Zilvinis, if you are alive, a milk foam, if you are dead, a blood foam."

"And if," he said, "you see a milk foam, you'll know that I'm alive, but if you see a blood foam, you'll know that I've met my end. And you, children, don't breathe a word about how I am to be called."

The nine days passed quickly by, and everyone asked Fir about her life with the snakes. She just talked and talked. Meantime her family were wondering how they could keep her. They took Oak into the forest and asked him how his father was to be called. He said he did not know, and though they beat him it made no difference. At last they let him go, first making him promise not to tell Fir what they had done. The same thing happened with Ash and Birch, but when Aspen saw that they were going to beat her, she told them everything. Then the twelve brothers took their scythes, went down to the shore, called the snake and cut him to pieces.

At the end of the nine days Fir said good-bye to her family, and set off once more for the snake's palace. But when she called: "Zilvinis, dear Zilvinis," she saw a blood foam floating towards her, and heard the voice of her husband say-

ing: "Your twelve brothers killed me with their scythes. It was Aspen, our dear daughter, who betrayed me."

Fir wept, and then turning to her children she said to Aspen: "May you turn into an aspen tree! May you tremble day and night! May the rain wash out your mouth! May the wind comb out your hair! My sons, stand like strong trees! I, your mother, will become a fir."

It happened as she had said: The oak, the ash and the birch are the strongest of all our trees, while the aspen, even to-day, begins to tremble at the slightest breeze.

(b) 1. While (in) climbing a tree, my elder brother tore my best clothes, which he had put on (was wearing). 2. His eldest brother, who has just gone to Scotland, is three years older than he is. 3. I enjoyed my holidays in Sweden, but I would rather have stayed at home. 4. One day, when her eldest son was playing in the sand, he suddenly asked her where her father and mother were. 5. If she had not baked a cake, her husband would not have let her go home.

Sentences to be translated from Lithuanian: He couldn't shoot straight. She told him to roll up his sleeve. She pretended to like him. Please give me some more beer. She brought you another cup of tea, didn't she? She cut deep into his arm. He shook his head. He broke the locks of the doors.